

## BUILDING "MOVIE" SCENARIOS FROM YELLOW BOOK

Maurice Leon Presents Impressions of Events Leading Up to War.

### DIPLOMATS SHOWN ON EVE OF THE CONFLICT

Maurice Leon, lawyer and writer on international law, has written for the following statement of his impressions of the French Yellow Book, representing certain features which he considers most significant:

The French Yellow Book is part of what James M. Beck has called "the evidence in the case on the supreme court of civilization," and completing Mr. Beck's legal simile it might be added that the case as it now stands has become that of humanity, plaintiff, against Germany, defendant.

But for this presentation I prefer to resort to the simile furnished by the most modern form in which drama is produced, namely, moving pictures. Nothing seems more fitting in describing the terrible rush with which events moved during that fateful week which preceded the German declaration of war against France and Russia. Let us view the pictures as they are rapidly thrown on the screen. The first picture is in reality a prologue taking place about ten months before the beginning of the drama.

First picture, of October, in November, 1913—a meeting between the Kaiser and King Albert of Belgium in the presence of Field Marshal von Moltke, chief of the German General Staff. Both the Kaiser and von Moltke assert that "war is necessary and inevitable." War with whom? That is not specified. It seems to be a secondary consideration. The main thing is to have war, obviously for its own sake, and also to get away from political problems at home. Elsewhere in the book we get another bit of this conversation, characterized by Moltke as saying, "The aggressor is always in the wrong," as a commonplace which will have no control on German action.

Marked Contrast Presented.

Thus we see in this prologue, which took place ten months before war broke out, a scene in marked contrast to that shown on August 1, 1914, when the Kaiser, speaking from his balcony, announced to the German people that he abhorred the war which was breaking out despite his efforts to avert it, that the sword had been thrust into his hand and that Germany was fighting in self-defense against aggression.

Between the prologue and July 23, 1914, nothing of great moment is shown to take place. But between July 23 and the appearance of the Kaiser before the people of Berlin on August 1 the films rush on unintermittently.

The second picture is revealed in the first scene, being No. 6 of the British White Papers. The Austrian note to Serbia has just been published. The British Ambassador at Petrograd is summoned by telephone to the French Embassy, where he meets at the same time as his French colleague the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sazonov. The latter shows a lightning comprehension of the entire situation—Germany and Austria intend war, they are acting concertedly to that end. The only chance of making them pause is to take the consequences if it is the powers of the Triple Entente declare themselves ready to offer a joint resistance. The British Ambassador is plainly staggered. All he finds himself able to do is to cable Sir Edward Grey these prophetic words of the Russian Minister: "Mr. Sazonov answered that we would sooner or later be dragged into war if it did not break out; that we should render war more likely if we did not from the outset make common cause with his country and with France."

The mortality of such men as Sir Edward Grey and Mr. G. Buchanan is so different from that of the Kaiser and his Chief of General Staff that even on July 24 the sender of such a message could not bring themselves to believe that war is either necessary or inevitable, and their entire demeanor is that of persons who are ill with the notion that a priori war is unnecessary and in any event always avoidable.

### A Scene in Berlin.

The third picture is found in No. 20 and shows a scene in a restaurant in Berlin at the same time as the scene in the second picture at Petrograd. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, calls on Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister. Jagow is like an allegorical figure typifying German diplomacy. Mr. Cambon says: "I then asked him if the Berlin Cabinet had really taken an complete ignorance of the Austrian claims before they were communicated to Belgrade, and as he replied that this was so I expressed my surprise that he should thus undertake to support pretensions the limit and nature of which he was ignorant."

"It is only," said Herr von Jagow, interrupting me, "because we are talking personally between ourselves that I allow you to say that to me." There is a look of very natural incredulity on the face of Mr. Cambon when he inquires whether Jagow had really taken an complete ignorance of the Austrian claims before they were communicated to Belgrade, and as he replied that this was so I expressed my surprise that he should thus undertake to support pretensions the limit and nature of which he was ignorant."

### Scenes Change Rapidly.

The fourth is truly a moving picture, being a series of rapidly changing scenes which are graphically described by Henry Martin, acting Foreign Minister, as follows: "The three steps taken by the German Ambassador in Paris (Baron von Schoen) seem to be characterized by Friday he reads a note in which the German Government places itself categorically between Austria and the Powers, approving the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, and adding that Germany ardently desires that the conflict shall be localized, an intervention by another Power by reason of the play of alliances being certain to produce incalculable consequences."

"On the second day, Saturday, the effect having been produced and the Powers having, in view of the surprise at the brevity of the time limit and of the risk of general war, advised Serbia to yield, Baron von Schoen returns to announce the character of his demarche. Pretending to be astonished by the impression made, he protests that Germany is being misled by intentions which are not here, since there had neither been agreement before nor threat afterward."

"On the third day, Sunday, the result having been achieved, since Serbia has in fact yielded, it may be said, to all

the claims of Austria, the German Ambassador appears again twice. He dwells upon the pacific intentions of Germany and her ardent desire to collaborate in the maintenance of peace after having recorded the Austrian success, which closes the first phase of the crisis" (No. 6).

There follows here an instance of diplomatic bluff the like of which is not to be found in any book, white, blue, gray or yellow. We see Baron von Schoen appear at the office of the acting director of the French Foreign Office at 7 o'clock on the evening of July 24 for the purpose, as he says, of setting the Foreign Office to do something toward negating the effect of certain newspaper comments concerning his visit the previous day. Mr. Berthelot and Baron von Schoen strike swords and Mr. Berthelot proceeds to give von Schoen a beautiful lesson in diplomatic duelling. Mr. Berthelot parries his first thrust by asking him to define his idea of what the Foreign Office should say to the newspapers.

### Detention by Baron.

Baron von Schoen dictates the following: "The German Ambassador and the Minister of Foreign Affairs had a further interview in the course of the afternoon, during which they examined, in the most friendly and cordial manner, the pacific solidarity, the means which might be employed for the maintenance of general peace."

"The acting political director at once replied, 'Then, in your mind, everything is settled, and you give us the assurance that Austria accepts the Serbian note, or the Powers will converse with the Powers with respect to it.'"

"The Ambassador appeared to be taken aback and made a vigorous denial. It is nothing but a change in the negative, at the attitude of Germany the terms of the suggested note to the press were excessive and likely to give French opinion a false feeling of security by creating illusions as to the actual situation, the dangers of which were too evident" (No. 27).

"The real purpose of that 'note to the press' conceived by the Baron was to give Russia the impression that France was ready to leave her in the lurch and would go to any lengths in order to ward off the blow which Germany was preparing for her, even to the extent of agreeing to let Germany do what she liked anywhere else."

"The bluff did not work. The one who tried it is the same German diplomat whose last exit from France admirably showed his true makeup. Baron von Schoen had applied to the French Government for his passports and means to get back to Germany the French Government hastened to put at his disposal the State trains de luxe. We see him reach the German frontier in a train hitherto used mainly by visiting sovereigns. As the border is crossed at last German soldiers board the train and under the escort of German troops, the German Ambassador, Minister of State of his Majesty, William II, German Emperor and King of Prussia, is received by the German Ambassador."

### MAY KEEP MOTHER'S JEWELS.

Court Sustains Mrs. Susan Watson's Right to Necklace and Ring.

Mrs. Susan M. Watson, wife of a clergyman and daughter of the late Dean Hoffman, who left a fortune in Manhattan realty, cannot be compelled to surrender the court to give up a pearl necklace and ruby ring owned by her mother, Mrs. Mary C. Hoffman, under a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday.

The question arose in an accounting in the Mary C. Hoffman estate in which several of the heirs demanded that Mrs. Watson, as one of the executors of her mother's estate, be compelled to account for the necklace and ring on the ground that they were part of the estate. Mrs. Watson claimed that her mother gave her the jewelry before her death, and there was testimony to question this, but the referee who heard the case reported that Mrs. Watson must give up the necklace.

### "WE BOYS" ARE BUSY AGAIN.

They Were Going to Give Dinner on New Year's Eve.

On December 31 Commissioner of Weights and Measures Joseph Hartigan received a telephone message from a "Mr. Seymour" or "Seymour," representing himself as connected with THE SUN, saying that a number of newspaper men were going to have a New Year's eve dinner at Point's Restaurant. He said that several city officials were being asked to contribute, and that his representative, Mr. Gerard, would call in person to see Mr. Hartigan. Later a man, who presented a story card bearing the name of Jean Gerard, called at the Commissioner's office.

"What do you want, 55?" asked Mr. Hartigan.

"Oh, Commissioner," replied the caller, "can't you make it 55?"

### GRAPEFRUIT FOR POOR NOW.

Box of 40 at \$2—Lowest Price in History of Trade.

Never in the history of the fruit trade was grapefruit as cheap as it is today. The best can be bought for \$2 a box. The average is about six grapefruit to the box. This makes a half of grapefruit cost the hotel and restaurant owners one and one-half cents. The usual retail price is 25 cents; the price paid in this way by the consumer is 10 a box.

### H. A. METZ LOSES \$68,000 SUIT.

Is Permitted to Offer Other Defense in Mail Contract Case.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court threw out yesterday the defense of Congressman Herman A. Metz in a suit for \$68,000 brought by the R. & L. Company for automobile trucks furnished to the New York Mail Company, which had the contract for carrying the mails in Manhattan and of which Congressman Metz assumed control to protect a \$500,000 bond he gave to insure the performance of the contract.

The defendant contended that he could not be held for the purchase price of the trucks, since he was a party to the transaction only for the purpose of protecting his bond, but the Appellate Division decided that this is no defense and unless he can offer other defenses he will be compelled to settle with the plaintiff.

## Tricky Villa Aid May Force U. S. Army to Act on Border

Continued from First Page.

obtained to his connections in the States. Efforts to capture the Mexican who stabbed him have failed.

Carranza forces have been driven from Tepic, the capital of the State of that name, after three days fighting, the State Department was informed today through the navy. Villa leaders are said to be trying to procure order there in Sinaloa, but that conditions are rapidly growing worse.

### REVOLT IN THE SOUTH.

State of Oaxaca Joins Villa—May March on Vera Cruz.

El Paso, Jan. 2.—Gen. Carranza is menaced by a new revolution in southern Mexico, according to Villista advisers reaching here. These declare that the State of Oaxaca has declared in favor of the Convention Government and that the garrisons in both Oaxaca, the capital, and Salina Cruz, the most important seaport, have placed themselves at the disposal of the Convention Government.

Belief that Carranza is considering a move to Vera Cruz will soon be made in cooperation with the Zapata column moving against Vera Cruz from Puebla. The control of Oaxaca is considered of much importance, as heretofore the State has been an independent factor, a sort of "home guard" defending it from the columns of either Carranza or Huerta. The Zapatas are anxious to try Huerta on charges of treason.

Recent increases in taxes on silver and on production have brought the taxes up to a point where north Mexico mining companies are having a hard time to operate. Under Diaz the tax was 2½ per cent on both silver and gold. The Government tax is now 5 per cent on silver and 7 per cent on gold. Added to this is a State tax of 3 per cent, which makes the total tax on gold 10 per cent and on silver 8 per cent. Prices on all materials are also much higher.

Protests are to be made to the Washington Government through representatives of Carranza against allowing the importation from Mexico of meat that has been confiscated. This protest is aimed at the packing houses operated by the family in Juarez. Carranza's charge that Villa, blocked in selling confiscated cattle into Texas, is killing the cattle and selling the dressed meat in the United States.

### VILLAREAL SAYS HE WILL FIGHT VILLA TO THE END

Francisco Villa and what he and his friends represent in Mexico are south of the border, says Villareal, who is fighting against Carranza. He is the chairman of the convention which is the basis of the whole agreement and the essential condition of Carranza's return to power. This violent and illegal decision, in which the imposition of the northern division is clearly visible, relieved us of every obligation toward duty, to uphold patriotism or moral force, the tool of an ambitious and savage faction, to which we had shown unwelcome sympathy out of patriotism and duty, but which we could not and would not be. Thereupon we decided with full consciousness of our acts, certain that we were following the course of patriotism and duty, to fight Francisco Villa with all our force until we had removed from the horizon of the nation this menace of reaction and barbarity.

The term of Gen. Gutierrez as provisional President ended on November 20, 1914, and it is vain to contend that the forty-two members who were left in the convention could have extended it. No validity can be attached to such an act or any other resolution passed by the forty-two members who were left in the convention.

The picture which Gen. Villareal draws of Villa is not flattering to those who have looked toward him as the savior of his country.

### Calls Movement Despotism.

"The Villista movement," says Gen. Villareal, "is the negation of every revolutionary principle; it represents ambition, hatred and brute force. Its programme is nothing less than irresponsible, unbridled, personal despotism, on the style of Porfirio Diaz, Bernardo Reyes and Victoriano Huerta."

"Chihuahua, the State Villa has controlled, has not been blessed with a single social reform. The movement, theoretically, pretends to be of a conservative character, but in practice it is a release of the blood and theft. Executions are a matter of common occurrence."

"The friends of Villa are all wealthy; the Laguna region has been distributed among the favorites of the reckless Chihuahua bandit. The large estates have only changed the names of their owners. Villa gives his relatives and friends the control of all the gambling establishments and brothels in Ciudad Juarez, as is held by his brother-in-law. Villa is as much of a danger to the freedom and welfare of the country as were Porfirio Diaz and Victoriano Huerta. It is therefore just, honest and patriotic to fight him to extermination."

### E. P. PRENTICE IDENTIFIES LOOT.

Former Butler Arrested With Stolen Ring and Pin.

Ezra P. Prentice, former chairman of the Republican State committee, went to Police Headquarters last night and identified as his seal ring and stick pin which detectives had taken from George Wood, who was employed as a butler in the Prentice home, at 27 Waverley place, from December 1 to December 31, when he suddenly disappeared. At the same time about \$3,000 worth of jewelry disappeared from Mrs. Prentice's room. Wood denied that he had stolen anything. After Mr. Prentice had identified the ring and pin Wood still held to his denial. Then he admitted, the detectives say, that he had the jewelry in his pocket when he died. Whereupon he was handcuffed and led forth for a walk about town to see if he could find this man.

### WELBORN'S POLICY IS UPHELD.

Bowers Resigned Colorado Fuel Over Labor Views. It Is Said.

DENVER, Jan. 2.—It is hinted here that the resignation of L. M. Bowers as chairman of the board of directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, announced today by President J. F. Welborn, is due to disagreement between the two on labor policy.

In announcing Mr. Bowers' retirement except as a director Mr. Welborn said it was probable that Mr. Bowers would become a member of the personal staff of John D. Rockefeller. It is pointed out that in all correspondence between New York and Denver relative to the coal strike Mr. Bowers was ignored and Mr. Welborn's iron policy against the union was approved.

Mr. Welborn, who typifies "young blood" in the Rockefeller's organization, becomes absolute ruler of their interests here through the retirement of Mr. Bowers. The latter, who will be 65 years old next March, has been confidential representative of the older Mr. Rockefeller for twenty years.

### MRS. DONALDSON, JR., WINS.

Grandmother Cries as Girl Is Taken Away by Her Mother.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—Mrs. Evelyn Donaldson, former wife of Keith Donaldson, is now enjoying the society of her seven-year-old daughter, Dorothy, for whom she fought so hard. The little girl was transferred to her care at noon today and will remain with her mother until noon on Tuesday, by order of Judge Brown of the Municipal Court.

Mrs. Donaldson, 2602 Chestnut street, across the street to the apartment occupied by young Mrs. Donaldson.

Mrs. Donaldson, Sr., watched through partly drawn curtains as little Dorothy and Mrs. Rippin walked the few yards from door to door. As her granddaughter disappeared the elder Mrs. Donaldson burst into tears and shrank back from the window.

### COTTON POOL IS COMPLETED.

Committee Announces All Subscriptions in Hand.

The \$100,000,000 cotton pool was completed yesterday by the receipt of the

### LOSSES SCHOOL SALARY SUIT.

Principal Station, Court Finds, Held Office Illegally.

In reversing yesterday a verdict of \$7,000 obtained against the Board of Education by Arthur D. Station for salary as principal of Public School 104 in Brooklyn the court found that Station had never been appointed to the position and was never able to pass the required examination, although he tried repeatedly. The court said that such a result was due to the "complicated and almost unintelligible" state of the law relating to the appointment, promotion and compensation of public school teachers in New York city.

### CAMP, JR., GOES UNDER KNIFE.

Former Yale Football Star Operated on for Appendicitis.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 2.—Walter Camp, Jr., a former star on the Yale varsity football team and son of Walter Camp, the well known football authority at Yale, is resting comfortably to-night in the New Haven Hospital after an operation for appendicitis. He was taken suddenly ill late last night.

While Mr. Camp's mother was going to the hospital to see her son this afternoon her auto collided with a business wagon and she was slightly injured. She went to the hospital and will remain a few days.

### REMOVAL SALE

ESTABLISHED 1723

We have recently rented our premises at No. 19 West 34th Street and are now arranging for a location more convenient to our patrons in the new uptown section. In preparation for our removal in the early Spring, we offer at this seasonable time our entire stock, including all our high grade furs, at prices such as only an occasion of this kind affords. We are able to list below only a portion of our extensive stocks. The prices quoted are for our finest merchandise, made up for the most exacting trade.

### WOMEN'S FUR COATS

Chinchilla Eastern Mink Eastern Mink

Was \$10,000 Now \$6,000 Was \$3,800 Now \$2,000 Was \$1,650 Now \$1,000

Only one coat of each kind in the above list.

Former Prices. Present Prices.

Mink Coats \$850 and \$975 \$350 and \$450

Lengths 36 to 40 inches.

Moire Astrachan 600 and 800 350 and 485

Coats Extra quality silky skins.

Persian Lamb 425 and 500 175 and 250

Coats

Hudson Seal Coats \$190 and \$215 \$110 and \$125

Hudson Seal Coats 300 175

Caracul Coats 110 and 275 65 and 150

Caracul Coats 350 200

### SILVER FOX

We have a superb collection of silver fox skins in the raw state, which we are offering at very exceptional prices. These can be dressed and made up in three or four days. Perfectly matched sets of two or three skins; also single skins, from which customers' own furs can be matched.

### WOMEN'S AUTO COATS

Former Prices. Present Prices.

Natural Raccoon \$65 and \$110 \$35 and \$65

Civet Cat 285 125

Coney (Imported) \$165 \$85

Leopard 350 185

### MEN'S COATS

Former Prices. Present Prices.

Seal lined \$675 and \$800 \$400 and \$585

Mink lined 165 and 200 90 and 125

Mink lined 600 350

Civet Cat lined 250 and 215 165 and 125

Muskat lined \$85 and \$110 \$50 and \$60

Rough Cloth, Muskrat lined 165 95

Also the Following Automobile Coats:

Plucked Otter \$875 \$500

Natural Raccoon \$125 \$75

Natural Beaver 525 350

Hair Seal \$85 and 125 \$50 and 75

### FUR SETS

Former Prices. Present Prices.

Skunk \$115.00 \$65.00

Black Fox 75.00 45.00

Pointed Fox 175.00 95.00

Taupe Fox 235.00 135.00

Chinchilla Squirrel 75.00 45.00

Black Lynx 175.00 100.00

White Fox 165.00 85.00

Ermine 200.00 115.00

Dyed Baum Marten \$395.00 \$225.00

Dyed Baum Marten 475.00 275.00

Tipped Stone Marten 325.00 185.00

Tipped Stone Marten 390.00 225.00

Dyed Hudson Bay Sable 250.00 135.00

Dyed Hudson Bay Sable 425.00 250.00

Mink 225.00 125.00

### SCARFS AND MUFFS

Former Prices. Present Prices.

Skunk \$45.00 \$25.00

Black Fox 45.00 25.00

Black Lynx 75.00 45.00

Astrachan 45.00 25.00

Hudson Seal 45.00 25.00

Mole 45.00 25.00

Dyed Fitch 22.50 13.00

Beaver 12.50 7.50

Monkey 25.00 15.00

Black Raccoon 25.00 15.00

Skunk \$75.00 \$45.00

Black Fox 50.00 30.00

Black Lynx 75.00 45.00

Astrachan 75.00 45.00

Hudson Seal 50.00 30.00

Mole 60.00 35.00

Skunk Raccoon 30.00 18.00

Black Raccoon 35.00 20.00

### FUR ROBES

Kolinsky, Vicuna, Natural Raccoon, Marmot.

Former price \$150. Now \$85

Natural Raccoon, Gray Fox, Chinchilla Squirrel.

Former price \$200. Now \$110

Mink Former prices \$600, \$650 and \$750. Now \$350, \$425 and \$475

Gloves and Caps at Similarly Good Reductions.

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